STOLEN IDENTITY

Identity theft is a crime. Under federal law you have certain rights, but you must take the following steps to assert these rights:

- **1. File a report with your local law enforcement agency.** Ask for a copy of the police report, or the complaint number.
- **2. File a report with the Attorney General's office.** The Attorney General's office is North Dakota's clearing house for identity theft. We will provide you with the information and forms you need to document the theft and restore your credit.
- 3. Report the fraud to one of the credit bureaus. Request a "fraud alert" be placed in your file, to stop creditors opening any new accounts or changing your existing ones. Always follow up with a letter. Order a free credit report from each credit bureau, so you can check for other fraudulent accounts.
- 4. Close accounts that have been tampered with or opened fraudulently. Speak to the security or fraud department of each creditor, and follow up with a letter. "Creditor" can include credit card and telephone companies, utilities, banks and other lenders.

Contact the Credit Bureaus:

Equifax

PO Box 740241, Atlanta, GA 30374-0241

Website: www.equifax.com

Toll-free: 800-525-6285

Experian

PO Box 9530, Allen, TX, 75013 Website: www.experian.com

Toll-free: 888-397-3742

Trans Union

PO Box 6790, Fullerton CA 92634 Website: www.transunion.com

Toll-free: 800-680-7289



For information, or to file an Identity Theft report, contact:

Consumer Protection Division

Local: 701-328-3404

Toll Free 1-800-472-2600

TTY: 1-800-366-6888

www.ag.nd.gov

Identity Theft



Office of Attorney General

Wayne Stenehjem Attorney General

What Is Identity Theft?

dentity Theft is when someone steals personal and financial information, such as your name, social security number, or account number, and uses that information to:

- Open credit accounts in your name, or run up your existing accounts;
- Obtain loans in your name, which are not repaid;
- Open bank accounts in your name and write bad checks;
- Commit crimes, resulting in warrants being issued in your name.

Besides basic information such as name and social security number (SSN), thieves look for addresses, dates of birth, mother's maiden name, a driver's license number, credit card and bank account numbers, and telephone calling cards.

Identity Thieves:

- Look through your trash for canceled checks, bank statements and preapproved credit card applications;
- Use technology to steal your personal and financial information;
- Use e-mail to trick you into providing your account number and other personal information;
- Pretend to be company officials, to con you into revealing personal information.

When your credit is gone, the thief moves on, leaving you to sort out the devastating consequences. Your information might even be sold to another thief to use later.

Identity Theft can happen to anyone.



Protect Yourself:

- If you have an old driver's license with your SSN, you may wish to get a new license. Your SSN accesses your credit history, criminal, medical and school records, credit cards, bank accounts, financial records and social security benefits. By law, driver's licenses no longer can include a SSN.
- Remove "extra" information from your checks. Avoid giving out your SSN, date of birth, or phone number to a merchant.
- Never respond to an e-mail asking you to confirm or verify account information, even if it looks official. Instead, call the customer service number listed on the company's billing statement to check the account.
- Never give out your credit card number or other personal information over the telephone unless you initiated the call and you are sure it is a reputable company. Shop online only if the site is secure.
- Shred financial records and preapproved credit applications before throwing them away. Check your financial statements, credit card and other bills as soon as you get them. Report discrepancies immediately.